FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1995.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month ....... DAILY, Per Year ...... SUNDAY, Per Year... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Rate Making as a Fine Art.

The new Esch-Townsend bill enlarges the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from five to seven and increases the salary of the Commissioners from \$7,500 to \$10,000.

The increase in number indicates an appreciation of the fact that under the new law the work of the commission would be heavier. So does the proposed increase in pay betoken a more onerous existence.

Now, what does the actual record of the commission of five members at \$7,500 each foretell as to its ability, with seven members at \$10,000, to handle the judicial or quasi-judicial business that would devolve upon it in its capacity of an unequivocally administrative body acting as a court of first instance?

And what does the commission's previous record foretell as to its ability to decide questions in a way which the regular courts will sustain?

A resolution of the Senate in January last called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission for exact statistics of the number of complaints made to it against railroad companies since its organization in 1887, as to excessive or exorbitant rates, as to unjust discrimination in rates, and as to violation of published rates; and also, among other things, exact statistics of the cases finally settled for or tagainst the commission's findings by the courts to which there was appeal.

The Interstate Commerce Commission responded, through its chairman, with the figures called for by the Senate resolution; except that as to the number and disposition of informal complaints there was no readily accessible record back of January 1, 1900, such informal complaints having been docketed only since then: Formal complaints of all kinds in eighteen

Formal decisions of all kinds rendered by the commission in eighteen years Memorandum decisions in eighteen years Informal complaints of all kinds in five years . 2,296 Informal complaints "disposed of as such." -that is, as informal complaints-in five 

Cases heard and determined by the commissien in eighteen years which have been taken to the courts on petitions to enforce orders of the commission under Acts to Regulate Commerce ....

Cases discontinued ..... Cases pending ... Cases finally decided in the courts Commission not sustained by the courts: Excessive rates Unjust discrimination Commission sustained by courts: Excessive rates. Unjust discrimination.

Thus it appears that through the agency of the Interstate Commerce Commission three decisions out of fifteen by that body in the matter of excessive rates have been sustained during the past eighteen years and enforced by regular judicial process. Looking more closely, however, at the figures and explanations of the commission's not entirely coherent response to the Senate's inquiry, we discover that in one of these three cases of excessive rates, that known as the Social Circle case, the Interstate Commerce Commission was sustained only partially, and as to other features of the complaint being reversed by the court as to the alleged excessive rate. Thus the total achievement of the eighteen years activity of the commission in the matter of correcting excessive rates is reduced from three successful appeals to the courts to two.

In view of this record of adjudicated results in eighteen years of continuous activity, ought not the reorganized commission to consist not merely of seven, but of seventy or even seven hundred unequivocally administrative jurists?

Ought not the salary of each Commissioner to be not \$10,000 a year, but at least \$50,000, so as to command the executive ability requisite for the prompt and proper disposal of possibly many hundreds of thousands of cases of alleged unreasonableness? Is such a salary too much for exercising life and death power over the \$13,000,000,000 invested in transportation in the United States?

## Our National Rubber Doll.

Representative PAYNE'S bill for the adjustment of tariff rates on Philippine products well illustrates the facility with doll. Squeezed one way, they are American territory. Squeezed another way, they are foreign. Pressure in a third direction makes them a distorted comeffect next July they are as much American territory as Nantucket is.

Mr. PAYNE's proposition appears to be that we make a reciprocity treaty has never yet been made by one and the sense, some of the members of the dewith them, or with ourselves for their account, whichever way one may see fit to look at it. If they, or we for them, will admit free of duty all articles, with United States, we will accord free entrance to all articles which are the growth and products of the Philippines except-

ing tobacco and sugar. Scoffers have even now appeared de- he is accompanied by Lieutenant Gor- the three platoon system in operation.

claring that this would infringe and violate the terms of Article IV. of the Treaty of Paris, concluded December 10, 1898. That article declares as follows:

" The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and mer chandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms [las mismas condiciones] as the ships and merchandise of the United States."

The argument of the scoffers is quite untenable. All we need do is squeeze the doll into its shape as a foreign territory. Under our established interpretation of the "most favored nation" arrangement, the rights and privileges of nations entitled to the advantages of that provision are superseded by the special rights and privileges arising from reciprocal concessions to the native productions of the reciprocating parties. The logic of the Philippine situation is entirely clear. A squeeze to the doll, a reciprocal agreement with it, or with ourselves for its account, and the obstacle presented by Article IV. of the Paris treaty fades and disappears.

The Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE's sense of humor is somewhat elementary.

#### Pay for the Solitary.

It was only last Tuesday, yet the Senate Chamber seemed full of cherubs bearing Christmas pies and Plenties pouring bright double eagles from full horns; and fat jowled putti blew kisses at the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIR-BANKS'S awful form.

He arose, beneficent as the Nile and considerably longer. He arose to bring in a bill by request, drawn up by a lady of New Jersey, a State fertile in stateswomen. A bill to pay not less than \$39 or more than \$500 a month to everybody alone and unable to take care of herself or himself

A bill to be saluted reverently. With its financial, sociological or sentimental and political aspects we need not deal. It is enough to feel that loneliness should not be unhappiness, that it is or ought to be rewarded, pensioned, paid for. For \$6,000 a year and not a stroke of work to do a philosopher could endure loneliness and only wish to be lonelier.

Nor shall we stop to ask if such a pension system might not be in restraint of marriage and for the encouragement of divorce. We feel leaning on this bill the great, warm, passionate, quick throbbing heart of its patron. We know that whatever FAIRBANKS backs is right.

It may be some time before this bill is passed, but no lonely one, no eremite, she or he, but will be cheered and brightened by the sweet Christmas thought. Don't be lonely, any more' Mr. FAIR-BANKS is the friend of all the lonely, even if they have no vote. In rallying around him, in uniting for him, in admiring and loving him, all those separate solitary hearts will beat in unison.

#### The Northwest Passage at Last Accomplished.

Of the three great geographical problems reserved for our contemporary explorers in the Northern Hemisphere, one, the discovery of the Northeast Passage around the Russian and Siberian coast from the Atlantic to the Pacific. was solved not many years ago by Nor-DENSKIOLD of Sweden. It now appears that to a Scandinavian must be credited a second memorable achievement, the accomplishment of the Northwest Passage, known to exist, but never previously traversed in its entirety by the same navigator, from Baffin Bay to Bering Strait. We say accomplishment, because although Captain AMUNDSEN has left his sloop, the Gjoa, for the winter at King Point on Mackenzie Bay, the rest of the voyage to Bering Strait is no difficult feat, being performed annually by whalers.

It will be remembered that scarcely had the land found by COLUMBUS been generally recognized as forming no part of Asia, but as an independent continent, when attempts were begun to reach Cathay and the East Indies by rounding the vast unexpected obstacle on the south or on the north. The circuitous Southwest Passage was presently found by Magellan, but his success only stimulated other explorers, and especially those of Northern Europe, to search for a northwestern route to Asia, which, obviously, if it existed, would be incomparably shorter. Some three hundred and fifty years, however, were to elapse before the existence of such a route was believed by geographers to have been demonstrated, and the actual performance of the voyage by one and the same vessel from the Atlantic to the Pacific around the Arctic coast of North America was left for the twentieth century.

For three generations after COLUMBUS the efforts to circumnavigate the northern edge of the American continent proved fruitless, except for the light they cast on the configuration of the Atlantic shore. In 1585, however, an importan step in the right direction was made by JOHN DAVIS, who penetrated the strait which bears his name; and about thirty years later another English sailor, WILLIAM BAFFIN, after traversing the bay named after him, reached he long unequalled latitude of 77 degrees 45 minutes north. Not until 1818, howwhich we give whatever shape we choose ever, was Lancaster Sound discovered, to the political status of the Philippine after which, in the course of a quarter Islands. They are our national rubber of a century, several westward pointing channels were traced through the Arctic archipelago, until at last Banks Land. Prince Albert Land and Victoria Land were discovered on the western side of bination of domestic and foreign, a gro- Melville Sound. Ultimately the existtesque political entity. For tariff pur- ence of a northwest passage to Asia practically wiped out and a bad situaposes they are foreign. Under the ship- was proved by the fact that certain points ping law which will, unless its operation were identified by explorers coming is postponed by act of Congress, go into from the west as having been previously reached by visitors from the east, although, as we have said, the whole voyage from Baffin Bay to Bering Strait

Although the Gjoa, to which is promised a share of the Vega's immortality. is only a small sloop of 46 tons, manned the exception of sugar and tobacco, by eight sailors, her officers are qualiwholly the growth and product of the fied for the work of exploration by experience and scientific attainments. difficult to guess. Captain AMUNDSEN was first officer of Itappears that Commissioner McADOO's the Belgica, employed in the Belgian at- successor is to be a military man or an tempt at south polar exploration, and ex-policeman. This successor will find

Navy. It is more than two and a half years since the Gjoa left Norway on June 1, 1903. The first stop of the little expedition was made at Godhaven, Greenland, and the first base station was established near the Island of North Somerset. At Leopold Harbor in 1904 the explorers made extensive magnetic observations, and in the spring of the present year they set up their self-registering instruments on King William Island, where, as we are justified in inferring from a telegram sent by Captain AMUNDSEN to FRIDTIOF NAMEN at Christiania, he definitely located the north magnetic pole, which in 1831 Captain J. C. Ross, relying on a single observation, had placed in the peninsula of Boothia. This was the capital scien-

tific aim of the present expedition. We add that, according to a private cable received at Seattle from the explorer, who, leaving his vessel to winter at King Point, had gone overland to Port Egbert, Alaska, Captain AMUNDSEN found on King William Island a monument erected by the ill fated Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition. It will be remembered that in 1878-80 Lieutenant SCHWATKA's expedition came upon the skeletons of some of FRANKLIN'S men and of one of his lieutenants. It may be reserved for the Norwegian explorer to find the remains of FRANKLIN himself, and to place them at last beneath the cenotaph in Westminster Abbey which now bears the inscript on:

Not here! The white North has thy bones; and thou Heroic sailor soul.

Art passing on thine happier voyage nov Toward no earthly pole.

# Madame Bernhardt at Quebec.

When Madame SARAH BERNHARDT was leaving Quebec on Tuesday evening after a theatrical engagement there she was pursued by a howling mob. The reason for its exasperation against her was that during the day she had made, or was reported to have made, remarks to newspaper representatives in disparagement of Canada and Canadians.

The opinions attributed to her were in substance that Canada is colonial and provincial; that "it has no literature, no art, no painters, no sculptors, no poets, except FRECHETTE, a laureate of the French Academy," and that the inhabitants calling themselves French Canadians "have scarcely a drop of French blood in their veins.'

Madame BERNHARDT is a dramatic artist of distinction, but her qualifications for ethnological criticism have never been demonstrated. As to matters of art outside of her particular profession, she has the right to speak of a woman intelligent on the subject. Her criticisms of some Canadians as provincial however, were justified very emphatically by the Quebec mob which insulted her because of them. Of course, this rowdy element cannot be taken as representative of enlightened Canadian sentiment, for such people must recognize good deal of truth in the remarks attributed to her, jocular rather than serious though those were, according to her explanation after the mobbing.

Canada of late years has taken on new life and is progressing in its development more than ever before; yet it is still a dependency of Great Britain, and as such cannot be expected to have the distinction which goes with an independent, sovereign existence. Naturally it has not produced Canadian literature of consequence, and in the matter of art, plastic and pictorial, it is unquesof art, plastic and pictorial, it is diagrams to the party.

tionably backward. These are facts as leader of the party.

In 1874, after his great defeat, Mr. Gladstone pute. Canadians know very well that they shine by a reflected light in those respects. Madame BERNHARDT was only guilty of an imprudence, if not a breach of hospitality, in reminding them of their dependent condition.

The time was when people in this country also were restive under such criticisms of them; but now they are indifferent to disparagement; and thereby they show that they have outgrown the provinciality which justified the assaults. When, or if, Canada gets to be a great world Power of eighty millions of people, independent in its sovereign existence, it will care as little as we do for what a French actress thinks of it or says of it.

Of course, Canada as it is now, with a population, all told, not three-quarters as great as that of our single State of New York, lying next its borders, without an independent national existence, has not produced fruits of civilization which are only grown in a distinct and self-sufficient nation, never in a colony. Canada, however, is enviable for its prosperity and for the many indications of an efficient and conservative Government and a solid and healthful condition of society which it furnishes. It may not have produced any very considerable art and literature of its own, but it has produced a large community of cultivated and enlightened people. Eventually it will have everything which Madame BERNHARDT now finds to be absent from it.

## Three Platoons.

Many of the ills that afflict the New York Police Department are due to the three platoon system that is now in operation. This system, promised to the police in the campaign of 1903, was instituted at a time when, even under the old practice, the number of men in the department was too small to perform properly all the duties falling on them. By it the number of men on patrol was reduced. The reserve platoons were tion was made much worse.

In another way the result of the three platoon system was even more deplorable however. By their victory in obtaining it against the interests of the city and in violation of every warning of good cartment were confirmed in the already strong opinion held by them that the municipality exists for their benefits instead of the police for the benefit of the municipality. The effect on discipline of such a frame of mind is not

FRIED HANSEN of the Danish Royal and its direct and indirect effects will offer a most interesting field for study to him.

> And yet as a practicable route for commerce between the two oceans we prefer the Straits of Panama, or even a lock canal at 130 feet elevation, to Captain AMUND-SEN'S Northwest Passage. The Hon. HENRY D. CLAYTON of Eufaula, Ala., is deeply pained because the ordinary laborers on the Panama Canal are paid in

stiver, while the skilled mechanics, clerks and the like are paid in gold. Mr. CLAYTON should not allow his grief over this to affect him too deeply. The "Jamaican negroes," to whose sad fate he makes such pathetic allusion, are not totally incapable of caring for themselves, and do not need much assistance from residents of Eufaula.

Missouri Democrats observe, not without a certain premonition and satisfaction on the part of some, that at New Orleans the other day Bryan beat St. Joseph, the favorite, by half a length.

As Judge DEWEY of Boston sat in church, listening to the beautiful music," his soul was "lifted up and it was revealed to him that his candidacy was inspired." This is the second "divinely inspired" candidate for office this year. Judge DEWEY wants to be Mayor of Boston. The Hon. HOKE SMITH has a "divine call" to be Governor of Georgia. Judge DEWEY often speaks to as many as 150 persons, whereas all the "prominent" and "leading" citizens go to hear HOKE. Still, nobody is betting on DEWEY, and some of the ungodly are even laying money against Hoke.

Japan is reaching out after South American trade. One of Japan's steamship companies is having two 12,000 ton steamships built to make monthly voyages between Japan, Callao and all of the important South American ports. The ships are to be ready by January, 1906. Agencies for them have been opened in Rio Janeiro and Santos Japanese agents are in those cities studying he question of colonization. The idea of Japanese colonization has been for some time under favorable consideration in Brazil. In fact, the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, sent agents to Japan to study the Japanese people at home. Things seem to favor a trial. The Japanese are to have free transportation, fair wages, a rest period on arrival, and dwelling houses. The negotiations broke off on a difference as to the rate of wages just as Japan and England signed their new treaty, but they have now been resumed.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier makes Senator TILLMAN tell why he is "opposing the railroads"

"Why, the railroads all through the South are carrying on extensive improvements. They are laying double tracks here and straightening out curves there, drawing negro labor from the cotton and rice plantations, because they can afford to offer higher wages. Why, you can't hold negro labor on the farm in the vicinity of railroad construction. The railroads pay more than such for a day's work as the farmer can afford to pay. And so on. Not for the first time does

our friend with the Pitchfork appear as one of the subtlest humorists in politics. But his admirers don't seem to suspect him.

#### Victoria, Beaconsfield and Gladstone.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your ar ticle to-day on "The Balfour Government Out" Beaconsfield and Queen Victoria for what you call a "manduvre" adopted by Lord Beaconsfield in sending for Lord Hartington Instead of Mr. Glad-stone at the time of the Liberal victory in 1880.

The fact is that the Queen and Lord Beacons field acted then, as Mr. Balfour and King Edward act now, in a strictly constitutional manner, and in exactly the same way. Both Queen Victoria and King Edward have sent for the recognized Premiers. In the present instance Rosebery wa the former Premier, and in the earlier instance Gladstone was the former Premier. Neither of them, however, was or is the present recognized

ormally resigned his position as leader in a letter to Lord Granville. And Lord Hartington was formally elected and installed in that office by the heads of the Liberal party, of whom John Bright was the spokesman. During the succeed ling six years of opposition Lord Hartington led the party in the Commons and Lord Granville in the Lords, Mr. Gladstone being by his own choice absolutely a free lance. He had planned and published his determination to retire into com-paratively private life. For such a man a course like that was difficult. If not almost impossible, and the great Liberal victory of 1880 was due to his exertions. But he had never resumed the nominal leadership of the party, and the two leaders who had been faithful in the dark days of opposition were first sent for by the Queen. Had she proceeded otherwise she would not have acted

cording to the Constitution. King Edward and Mr. Balfour have proceeded exactly in the same way in sending for the recog-nized leader. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman. and not for the man who has been "ploughing his ione and solitary furrow," Lord Rosebery. The cognizing the fact of Mr. Gladstone's resignation of the Liberal leadership in 1874. The Punch car oons of that period show in one case John Brigh handing the shepherd's crook marked "Liberal eadership" to Lord Hartington, who, woefull scratching his head, answers, "Hey, but measter Waere are the sheep!" And another carteon shows Diaraeli shaking hands with Gladstone and saying; "Sorry to lose you! I began with books you're ending with them. Perhaps you are the wiser of the two. Good by!" Every one felt justly that Mr. Gladstone could

not be relegated to any second place, but it was constitutionally fair to give the others the first WILLIAM POTTS GEORGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The three following suggestions are offered as tending to im prove the game of football as now played: Line men to stand up

All tackles to be above the walst

The ball to be "down" where the runner first This rule would prevent every man on both teams from piling on top of the runner, as well as the pull ing of the runner along by the arms or legs. uld enable the audience to see the ball and add ully 20 per cent, to the playing time, to say nothing of conserving the strength of the players

BUTGERS COLLEGE New Brunswick, N. J., Dec.

Deadly Days for the Hogs of the Valley Correspondence Harrisonburg Spirk of the Valley, Butchering is the order of the day here, Mr. C. B. Anthony killed a hog Friday evening.

Mr. George W. Shiflet butchered a couple hogs

David Secrist was assisting his son in-law, J. H Turner, in butchering last week. Mr. Secrist is a ess hand at the business. the porkers are squealing about the break of day.

#### The Mortality of Sport. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Nineteen persons were killed at football this year and forty seven in the hunting field by shooting. Statisti-cally ought there not to be more than twice the outery against shooting that there is against foot-

KENNETH BROWN

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 4. Vermont Has No Board of Pardons. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: In regard to the Mary Rogers case, if Gov. Bell refuses to reprieve the woman, can the Board of Pardons act over his head and grant the reprieve? Is the power of the

# OOKLYN, Dec. 6. GEORGE FRANCIS FORTER

Novelty Required. Ciers - Yes, madam, we have something absorbed; new in toys. How old is the boy? Young Mother - Eighteen months.

board the same in all States?

MENT.

The attempts to make the Northwest Passage have cost very dear in human life and in treasure. They involved the great est of Arctic tragedies-the loss of the Franklin party of 129 souls. They resulted in the destruction by 'ice crushing of some of the stoutest ships that ever were built. But the Passage has at last been made, by a vessel large enough to accommodate only a few men with comfort and fitted with a petroleum engine! The Gjoz from the Atlantic has reached the waters near the mouth of the Mackenzie River that are frequented every year by whalers from Bering Strait.

Last summer when Amundsen was about to start westward for Bering Strait he sent a messenger south to the Canadians in Hudson Bay telling them of his purpose to steam westward through the channels. Henry Hudson was hunting for this Northwest Passage when his crew put him adrift in Hudson Bay. He perished in the same waters over which the news was brought to us that the little Norwegian party was about to attempt the Passage.

From 1818 to 1855 the British sent out ten large expeditions with seventeen of their finest ships to make this Passage, if possible. They all failed to push the ships through, and it was not till after 1850 that the existence of continuous sea communications north of America was made known. In that year McClure, coming from the Pacific through Bering Strait, reached with his sledges the northeast extremity of Banks Land, which Parry, coming from the Atlantic had visited in 1819. 'It was years later before we knew of Sir John Franklin's earlier discovery of a shorter route for the Northwest Passage.

When the records of the Franklin expedition were recovered it was found that in May, 1848, Lieut, Graham Gore, with seven men of the party, had explored the shores of King William Land. Soon after passing Point Victory they saw the continent of North America in the distance and realized that the long sought for Passage had at last been discovered. They had reached the point from which Simpson had traced the edge of the Arctic Ocean hundreds of miles west to Cape Barrow, and they might actually have accomplished the Northwest Passage themselves had they been able to force their ships through the short stretch of ice to the opening channels along the American coast. Those Arctic heroes who starved to

death were the first to discover the Northwest Passage; and the route indicated in their records is that which Amundsen has followed to success, for the Passage has been made by the route discovered by the Franklin party fifty-seven years ago.

Point Barrow was never reached by Cook or Beechey, but every season now even the sailing vessels among the whalers pass around it and far to the east. They travel in the channels opening between the heavy floe ice and the mainland, and this is the route that Franklin and Simpson discovered. Its practicability has now been demonstrated by one of the smallest vessels that ever entered the Arctic.

## Morals and Manners of Club Members.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Parks that Mr. Depew should be expelled from one of the clubs to which he belongs has not been taken very seriously. Club governors are doubtess reluctant to transfer their powers even to the eloquent orators of the pulpit.

If the clergy are to be arbiters in matters of this kind some sort of parochial system should be adopted. Each club should be within the jurisdiction of a particular parish, so that there would be no conflict of authority Dr. MacArthur, for example, should be put on the governing board of the Democratic Club Father Ducey might perhaps be persuaded to act as chaplain to the Union League, while Dr. Parkhurst would no doubt readily undertake to revise the list of other organizations whose members gaze ruefully every day on the passing throng in Fifth avenue.

It is, however, difficult to determine just

what degree of moral obliquity unfits a man to be a member of a social club. He may o be a member of a social compunity. On oreak the law and gamble with impunity. On Sunday he may offend against the not the letter of the closing act, while the less fortunate are suffering the torment of side doors and hardened sandwiches. The man who dines at his clut may find at the next table the husband of some woman who is in South Dakota seeking relief, or perhaps the already besmirched hero of some cause celebre nearer home. The paterfamilias who

in South Dakota seeking relief, or perhaps the already besmirched hero of some cause celébre nearer home. The paterfamilias who stops to glance at the evening paper may brush against a Wall Street pirate who has committed some form of polite robbery.

The most objectionable men in clubs are not always those who have violated the criminal code. It is conceivable that a forger, a bank robber or even a murderer should read his paper with neekness and eat his dinner with decorum. But the voice of the clergy should be raised even more loudly against the men whose manners are worse than their morals. Some of them manage to slip past the committees on admissions of the best of clubs. These are they who talk loudly to their friends and browbeat the waiters. They deliver long lectures on the minute anatomy of their automobiles, on their occasional hunting and fishing excursions, on the inane books which they read, and sometimes even on the clever sayings and doings of their "little sons." A reasonable amount of precaution and vigilance will protect the member of a club against insurance presidents, or men whose lives are anti-tomstockian, but he is helpless before the attacks of the man wind a persistent and annoying cough, the furtive monopolizer of newspapers and magazines, the man who is always in a draught, and the poseur who wishes all the world to know who he is, what he does and what he is going to do. And we are persuaded that even the presence of citizen Paul Kelly in one's favorite corner would make a club less unlovely than does the man who would have the bill of fare modified in conformity to the culinary principles of his sainted mother. A CLUB MEMBER.

The Patrick Case.

## The Patrick Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many per sons who have followed the trial of Albert T. Fatrick and are familiar with the antecedent incidents relative to his apprehension and the behavior of the Valet Jones have a rather deeply scated con-viction that the defence has never been fully or intelligently conducted and that there are various reasons for believing that there is more than reasonable doubt whether the venerable Rice came to his death from the effect of chloroform or

There is, beside this, the bellef among those familiar with mental disease and the influence of sug-gestion that the self-confessed murderer, Jones, was unworthy of confidence, and that his testimony was unworthy of confidence, and that his testimony was far from convincing, as he made several confessions, all varying, and thus his mental state for months was deplorable. There are also unpleasant rumors that Jones was subjected to in tuences which are popular with Juges d Instruction n France but so far are quite out of place in the inited States. Students of mental medicine know the injustice of extorted confession under stress, and the greatest fairness should be shown to persons convicted upon such testimony.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Governor of the State, or some other reviewing authority, will give this phase of the case his close, critical tion, for many disinterested persons who are

demned man has not had fair play or an adequate

ALLAN MCLANE HAMILTON, M. D.

A Message to the President. They may warble of your fame, Widely spread it: They may glorify your name,

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

b For expressing without cease Highly sapient views on peace and on infantine increase They may edit All your tales of hunting days, of the bear's peculiar ways, and your message they may praise But, dear Ted. it is but right that Just a few Of those message laurels you have received should be my due

For-I read it.

NOTES ON AMUNDSEN'S ACHIEVE- THE SULTAN AND THE FAITHFUL. Is Moslem Sentiment Strong and United Enough to Become a World Factor?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The pincidence of the letter of your correspondent Mohammad Barakatullah in this morning's SUN with the despatch from London telling of meetings in London and elsewhere of British Mussulman subjects to protest against the coercion of the Sultan of Turkey, or at least the British participation in it, imparts an element to the situation that has hitherto been wholly wanting when there was trouble between Turkey and the Powers. It is, I believe, absolutely the first time that Mussulmans under the British flag have stood up in protest against their Government when it acted alone or combined with other Powers against the Sultan. Their present attitude, especially under the circumstances set forth by Mr. Barakatullah in his reference to India, is therefore most remarkable. If the Mussulmans of India and other British possessions are really in earnest in protesting against British participation in active coercion sultan's Government in this Macedonian disiness it becomes a very serious matter, ot only for the new British Government but for the other Governments having Moslem

subjects, France, Italy and Russia. The concentration of sentiment among Indian Mussulmans would inevitably draw to a common focus that of all other Moslems, and if the Sultan Abdul Hamid were so disposed would place such a weapon in his hands as would enable him to defy all Europe. thing could save the situation except the sudden cessation of the internal strife in ussia and the restoration of the Czar's authority. The source of the trouble is the same that

led to the British occupation of Egypt, the

led to the British occupation of Egypt, the pressure of foreign financial influences on the Government of Turkey backed by force. Egypt succumbed after a futile resistance, because, although France was not with Great Britain in its intervention, all the other Powers were more or less in favor of it. Turkey, Egypt's suzerain, being impotent to prevent, and the attempt of the Suitan to stir up disaffection in India by means of emissaries sent out soon after the Russo-Turkish war having been abandoned under menace from the British Government.

The question is whether the concentration of Moslem sentiment all over the world to such an extent as to make it a factor in world politics is possible. It is true that of late there has been considerable ferment among the Mohammedans of the Russian central Asian and Turkestan territories, and the Czar found it necessary the other day to conciliate the Khan of Khiva by sending him presents. News from Pekin also speaks of great restlessness among the Molammedans of the northwestern provinces of Shensi and Kansu, as well as in Chinese Turkestan, where it is said Chinese Mullahs have been preaching against Buddhism. It will be seen, therefore, that the possibility of a Moslem concentration is a contingency to be reckoned with, and by the British Government just coming into power one to be feared, in view of the conditions in India ressure of foreign financial influences on

Mosiem concentration is a contingency to be reckoned with, and by the British Government just coming into power one to be feared, in view of the conditions in India cited by Mr. Barakatullah.

When I suggested in The Sun a few days ago that the British Government should undertake the settlement of the present difficulty with the Sultan on its own account I did so on the assumption that there was no such general feeling among Mussulmans in favor of the Sultan as the meetings in London and Mr. Barakatullah's statements seem to indicate, and from long observation of Turkish affairs since the present Sultan came to the throne I do not feel satisfied that it is yet sufficiently strong to be transformed into action.

The way in which the Sultan has treated those Turkish reformers who could have helped him to regenerate his empire is better known perhaps to Mussulman leaders everywhers than even to the Diplomatic Corps at Constantinople, and though they may resent European coercion of his Government on general principles, they certainly cannot be doing it for reasons personal to Abdul Hamid II, himself. What is really needed at Constantinople, as much as in Russia, is a complete change of system and personnel in the administration of the country, and not so much a change of sovereigns.

All further action of the demonstrating squadron in Turkish waters should be suspended, or, better still, the squadron should be withdrawn on condition that the Sultan luvite Lord Cromer to come to Constantinople from Egypt to advise him not only in the uvite Lord Cromer to come to Constantinople rom Egypt to advise him not only in the Macedonian problem but also in regard to the general affairs of his empire in relation o the European Powers. PERA. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

## Basketball Mass Meeting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Much has een written of late about reforms which are necessary in the game of football, and I take this oppor tunity of saying a word in connection with the game of basketball, a popular sport, but honeycombed with abuses,

The charge of unsportsmanlike methods and professionalism in connection with most basketball teams has put a damper on the sport; and I am glad to see that the Amateur Athletic Union, through its basketball committee, is making an attempt to put this sport on a higher level. Of course in a matter of this kind the committee should get the cooperation of all true sportamen. A mass meeting of basketball players has been called for Friday evening and all young men in terested in the sport are requested to be present.
A thorough discussion of the subject will be had and steps are to be taken to bring about necessary The meeting will be held at the Xavie A. A., 205 West Fourteenth street. All players and others interested in the game should attend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

The Trouble. Knicker-Didn't I hear you having a heated arguent with the fanitor? Bocker-No; it was an unheated one

# A Satirical Treatment of a Very Grave

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. You concluded an editorial in a recent edition, "Government by Labor Unions," with the statement that Australia is likely to show the world an example "of a State run despoti-Let us see how cally by labor unions." despotic their "general platform"

The nationalization of monopolies is certainly a dreadful thing to anticipate. This would mean, so they say, that the people who produce, popularly dubbed the workers, are to receive the benefit of the full product their labors. Under the present system of private ownership the workingman's remuneration is sufficient for his existence. What more can he ask? If one man secures all of the benefit that

accrues from the labor of a thousand others, that is business. But if the thousand and one men decide to share the profits between them equally, that is despotic. Free use of the referendum would certainly place any country under a despotic ban, but worst of all is the idea of a State pension for the laborer in his old age. What has he done to aid his He may have lost a hand or an country? country? He may have lost a hand or an arm amid the peaceful hum of the mill, but he has seldom gone forth patriotically to slay his fellow men in protecting the interests of his (?) country. If the working class did not try to copy their betters in the matter of dress and living, why, they could certainly save more, and the very idea of pensions would never find root.

never find root.

If a man has been left great areas of land or through intelligent manipulation of capital has acquired such, why in goodness should he be asked to pay a tax in proportion to increasing values? It is no fault of his if labor builds up the sections about his property and causes its rapid enhancement. He has done nothing to bring this about.

Two suggestions rank with deposits.

nothing to bring this about.
Two suggestions rank with despotism are to be found in Article VII, of the Australian Labor platform: the regulation of hours and conditions of work, and compulsory insurance of crews by shipowners against accident or described.

of crews by shipowners against accident or death.

Still, these are not on a par with the last three articles. The very idea of a government instituting a bank and running life and fre insurance companies! Why, what would our noted capitalists, such men as Hyde, Harriman and Odell, do? Of course, it may to some degree alleviate the workingman's uncertainty, as its advocates so loudy proclain, but think of the additional burden of sorrow and despotism that would have to be met with by the capitalist! Uniform industrial legislation is too terrible to consider, and the civil equality of man and woman might to some degree eliminate "Mrs. Warren's Profession." We must by all means endeavor to escape having the State run by despotic labor unions. Arthur Markson.

#### Rush for Government Land hodge City correspondence Topeka Canta

The business at the Government Land Office in Dodge City for the month of October is the largest month's business in the history of that office since the month of September, 1877. During last month 290 persons filed on claims, and so lively is the scrimmage to secure claims that there were also about fifty contests filed in the same month. At the rate thomas R. Ybarka. claims have been taken during the past five weeks it will not take more than a year to close out all of the Government land in Kansas.

# OVERBOARD WITH ODELL:

Up-State Newspapers Continue mand His Retirement. From the Watertown Standard

Senator Cassidy still indulges occasion that dry humor which even in his college is made him an epigrammatist of note his fellows. Referring to the revolt as Bosses, he gave utterance.

Bosses, he gave utterance that the step in a while gestion: have their own way once in a while cially when they want it real hard."

There is one thing which we belt people desire "real hard"—the abso tirement of Chairman Odell from a cipation in the work of directing the party

policies and activities. It was made very plain to Mr. Odell the la time he appeared before the voters State that it would not be safe for him make another attempt. He feetly conscious of the fact that sona non grata to the majority of the people living within the borders of this s Why, then, should be persevere

himself to the front? Is it a matt seeking? If so he has won enough one man, for by his own admissihe has become a very wealthy his motive to be found in his mount to be "downed" by those who are fighting If the latter be the correct supposition

should be not remember that there are other considerations than the love of a tight and the wish of one man to worst his antagonists Is not the welfare of the party of greater weight with him than the gratification of a purely selfish feeling? The present manifestations of unwilling.

ness to serve longer under Mr. Odell do not spring from Mr. Platt's friends. They may, to be sure, be participants in the cry that is raised, but there are countless others who are animated by the same sentiment. movement is no attempt to restore the leadership, of Senator Platt, if he stands in any need of being restored. It is perfectly obvious that the aged Senator is in no physical condition to begin the heavy duties of direct ing in person all the varied interests of the work throughout the State. This is not a personal matter on the positive side, though on the negative it is a personal matter, since the object is the elimination of a person who has lost in large measure the esteem and the confidence of his associates.

gins would have had a struggle to win the last election if he had not been swept in with the Rooseveltian wave of popular enthusiasm And yet the only argument which could b urged against Mr. Higgins was that he was suspected of being in too close sympathy with Mr. Odell's ideas. There is another election for Governor approaching, when outside influences cannot be relied on to as sist the candidate to election. It would seem therefore, the part of wisdom to cut loose so far as possible from all that would be anob stacle and a drag in the way of winning tha election. And, what is of far deeper import ance, the permanent organization of the party should receive the most careful consideration from all who have any real interest welfare

The State is at present out up into warring camps, each man's heel being lifted up against his neighbor, and all because personal and selfish rivairies have been too operative in the last few years. The party stands in sorneed of largeminded leadership, the guid ance of a strong character, who is hampered by no smallness of vision and who can overlook all small considerations. Such direction would easily unite all the inharmonious e and would quickly bring order out

the chaos which now reigns. To continue these animosities is fatal. The only way to remove them is to make suc substitutions as will destroy all the irritation.

# GAELIC AND PROGRESS

Comment on Dr. Hyde's Mission and The ries. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SU

Hyde, the eloquent Gaelic advocate, speing in Carnegie Hall on Sunday night in a port of the project which most intellig and practical Irishmen disapprove, the stitution of a battle for the revival of a de language instead of the live political issue

Home Rule for Ireland, said: The Irish language is neither Protestant Catholic. It is neither landlord nor tenant. neither Unionist nor Separatist, and by taking for our platform we have achieved what is mind the supreme glory of the Gaelic Leagu We have brought together for the first time in land within my recollection Catholic, Protestan Unionist and Nationalist, landlord and tenan priest and parson, all working hand to hand i

the interest of Ireland's life and intelle At is the misfortune of many who use reely that they do not use them accura-The Irish language is indeed "neither estant nor Catholic," for it is substantial the same language which is spoken on sides of the Channel, and there are no me staunch supporters of Protestantism than the Scotch, just as there are no more supporters of Catholicism than the But Gaelic is not equally the language landlord and the tenant in Irela essentially and conspicuously the of the tenant. The language of

lords is English, and it is because it

lish (and for the reasons which have permitted or compelled the landler English and the people to be tena this is so.

The Gaelic League, of which Drapeaks, has not "brought together first time in Ireland" men separab political, racial or religious differences Land League did the same thing all Home Rule movement, with Charles Parnell at its head, did the same this before any projected revival of Gaelia.

Home Rule movement, with Charles Parnell at its head, did the same the before any projected revival of Gaels speech of the Irish people was confirmed the whole history of Ireland is replicated instances of the surrender of religioneres for their country's cause and deliverance from allen rule. If the Parnell is one of recent memory, of Robert Emmetris one of historical tion, and while the advocates of the national speech are entitled credit for their zeal and industry, the truly claim to have abated, as Diclaims, differences between Cathol Protestants, Unionists and Nationalis lords and tenants, priests and parathe first time in Ireland.

No nation ever became rich, preor contented by going backward. It to triumph is the road ahead. At a when English has become or is be the almost universal "world langual when, as a matter of fact, it is spamany million more persons in the States than there are in the whole of Britain, when, indeed, it has become the American than the English latthe project to resuscitate Gaelic, the of a limited number of peasants in the finand poorer part of Ireland, must most practical persons a chimerical appealing rather to antiquarians those who have any sense of present use for the project world languages.

Other nations, whether enjoying mous government or not, are taking must mous government or not, are taking using a state best "world language."

other nations, whether enjoying mous government or not, are taking lish as the best "world language should the people of Ireland aban a period when by far the largest prenen and women of Irish lineage it the Stars and Stripes and not under the stars and Stripes are stripes and stripes and stripes and stripes are stripes and stripes and stripes are stripes as a stripes and stripes are stripes as a stripes and stripes are stripes as a stripes are stripes and stripes are stripes as a stripes are stripes are stripes as a stripes are stripes as a stripes are stripes as a stripes are s

rule?
The study of Gaelic has become a number of persons who recal period of its glorious history "a nation of schoolmasters." B: passed centuries ago, beyour recall, and the Irishman of to-da ever land he may be, who triumph pers is the man who or is alread forward, not the man who looks New YORK, Dec. I.

### Official Cord of State Departmen From the New Orleans Times. "The State Department has been as

cord for tying up its official paper years," explained an old official ment. "It is known as 'official core the usual size, and is made of silk. partment, as far as I can learn, has the official cord, which is muappearance certainly, and is as stron poses. The origin of the official cord of considerable conjecture, and as for been able to discover, is somewhat known for a certainty that it has be 1845, for there are bundles of the offi the State Department to-day which with the red, white and blue cord reasons for believing that it was use then. Every United States legal office and consular agent has used papers which have been sent to Wasil parts of the world, for the Sta has always supplied it to the legal